ABOVE THE ASHES

Bostonian Pluck Rising Superior to the Great Calamity.

DERRIS RAPIBLY VANISHING

Bankers Recovering Their Safes and Treasures.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Governor Washburn Calls a Special Session of the Legislature.

MAYOR GASTON'S VIEWS.

Chief Engineer Damrell on the Horrors of the Configgration.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

Moral Cant and Rum Shaking Hands Over Misfortune.

Business Men Determined to Follow Out the Golden Rule.

Bosron, Nov. 12, 1872.

A morning of cloudiness, with light rain occasion ally, ushered in to-day. The throngs which were visible yesterday seemed in no wise diminished. From an early hour the streets surrounding the on of the fire were visited by thousands of t-seers. The hotels report themselves filled sts, and in the vestibules and on the foot-front of them crowds of men gathered in the interchange of information and speculation. There was naturally a great deal of the former, in view of the fact that men who have changed their business locations by force of fire are in great need of communiating the fact to their commercial relations.
peculation is rife, too. It calculates, with all
orts of nicety, on the standing of firms and inurance companies, and the probable action of the
egislature in the matter of laying out the streets anew. "This consummation devoutly to be vished" is commented on, with the latest information in its regard, in another part of this despatch. It will be a great good to the city if prosaic straight nes are substituted for the URVED LINES OF BHADTY, POETRY AND INCON-VENIENCE

rhich resulted from the haphasard policy that lictated the building of this old civic parent of few England. In the burned district there was, of course, little change from the appearance of yes-erday. The same evidences of destruction re-sained in the same quarter. The tall, gaunt, agged pillars of brick and stone that remain stand-ag, like whims of the fire, were only a day older; has not left a square yard of pavement visible throughout the heart of the district, was heaped and tumbled in the same profuseness of misery.

full force to-day, doing their part of the work ith moderation, firmness and efficiency. Until tybreak they were picketed all over the city, and to continue. They guard all the approaches to the tre region. A mistaken idea obtained circulation brough the city that martial law had been proed. This was not true, the fact being that an gement was entered into between Chief of Police Savage and Brigadier General J. S. Burrill for the protection of the citi-sens' property. This plan, of course, has the on of the Governor. A strict lookout was unless provided with a printed pass, signed by Acting Adjutant General N. Moore and counter-signed by Brigadier General Burrill. To preserve Its civic character it bears the stamp of the City

Clerk. The work of CLEANING OUT THE BUILDINGS has already commenced, but there is, as explained elsewhere, a general reluctance to build until it is known where the new street lines will be drawn. This is the only feature that looks like a drawback to the resumption of business in the old locality. The local papers are filled with advertisements of the places where temporary offices have been secured. A feature of the papers to-day is a series of articles on Mansard roofs, which French innovation has received a sweeping condemnation. They are arraigned, and justly, in the form in which they have existed here as actial lumber yards, and they are from this prejudice, not likely in any shape to find favor prejudice, not likely in any suspending for years to come. When men gase upon THE GREAT GRANTE PLAKES

which started off the façades of their buildings with crackling reports, and the general ruin before them, they think of their folly in surmounting solid them, they think of their foily in surmounting solid stone edifices with inflammable material. It may be mentioned, also, that the masses, when they view the few standing ruins of granite house fronts, looking as though they were remnants of some old decayed pillars which had faced the storms of three thousand years, after their one night's agony in the flames, begin to lose their faith in Quincy granite. The scenes on the streets were very lively. All Boston and Boston's neighbors seemed to be on their principal thoroughfares, and curiosity was the principal feature. The pretty girls in Boston marched in couples along Washington street, jostled by the crowd, but cheerful and piquant all the time.

THE INFLUX OF OUTSIDE PEOPLE

THE INPLUX OF OUTSIDE PROPLE continues, one train from Springfield bringing forty-one cars, drawn by three engines. Truly the jubilee of flame has as much attraction for the intry folks as the Jubilee of Gilmore, whose

lonely mauseleum lies far away from the fire.

As I was passing along Washington street among the crowd I noticed that there were some magh walls standing which, if a strong wind arose, would assuredly fall. The crowd did not notice but the authorities saw it later, ordered that portion of the street to cleared. A rife in the hands of a tisman went off about the same time and hurt dy. The militiaman was the most frightened. about noon to-day a curious informal order was circulated from the Mayor, ordering all the bars to be closed. As no bars are supposed to exist, under the law, it is a curious commentary on CANT AND RUM STRIKING HANDS OVER MISPORTUNE

The burned-out newspapers share, if they do not lead, the enterprise of the burned-out people. The francoript published to-day from the office of the flaily Globe. Pat Donahoe, of the Pilot, has secured a temporary office and started the next number of his paper and the Emigrant Bank together. The Saturday Evening Gazette, the oldest weekly on the Continent, will also reissue. The Waverley Magazine, with the same pluck, will publish as must its roll of fire-and-blood stories, of impossible love and outrageous daring.

THE SITUATION AT THE LATEST HOUR TO-NIGHT

a happy and promising one. A Boston charac-ristic rain storm has raged all the evening, and e smouldering embers which have been regarded the fear and trembling are pow losing their brilnamey and terror. The rain set in about eight elelock, and for upwards of an hour the aqueous fluid came down in a perfect deluge. Its effect upon the blance here and there was magneal as well as providential, and the firemen and the Deity seemed to combine for the salvation of the unfortunate city. Everything now promises a subjugation of the fire, and the citizens, exhausted and tired, go to their beds with a feeling of security. The only special event of the day has been another gas explosion, which occurred this afternoon at Summer street, near Hawley, which caused for the moment considerable excitement in the vicinity. A large opening in the afreet was the result of the explosion, but no casualties resulted.

MUNICIPAL MEASURES.

Mass Meeting of the Citinens To-Day To Adopt Resolutions Asking for Action by the Governor and Legislature—The Credit of Boston for the Alleviation of the Pinameial Distress—Interviews with the Mayor and the Chief Engineer of the Pire Department—How His Force Was Managed During the Season of Horror—The Plans for Rebuilding the Burned Region and Resuscitating the Business of the Hub.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1872.

Bosron, Nov. 12, 1872.

The terrible excitement that was raging in the The terrible excitement that was raging in the city on Sunday and Monday has at last reached pause. Everybody whom one meets has an appearance of calmness and composure which seems in comparison very singular and almost unnatural. Although the minds of the citizens have not yet recovered fully from the shock of the great calamity they seem now to be stunned into a strange quiet by the magnitude and intensity of the terror and horror, the remembrance of which is like that of a mad and distorted dream. The full extent of the loss is now beginning to be definitely d, and when this is done the panic will in all probability be renewed and will mount to its alghest pitch. The dreadful view of thousands of individuals within and without the circle of the deous fire will be terribly apparent.
PROPFEES OF HELP ARE POURING IN

from all parts of the country, and this event promises to call forth greater exhibitions of sympathy and generosity than even the devasta-tion of Chicago, which was more terrible in the destruction of human lives and of human habitadestruction of human lives and of human habita-tions. People at a distance seem more able to fully picture to themselves the sad results of the loss of so many millions to those immediately inter-ested, and that need of succor which here is not yet felt in all its intense significance. The vision of the flery tempest just past is too palpably pres-ent to admit yet of a genuine sense of the duller pains of grief and want which, soon enough, will pal officers, however, seem fully

AROUSED TO THE EXIGENCIES OF THE MOMENT, and are engaged in planning the best and most proper means for alleviating the suffering and ruin. Evidently they have gone about the work with the

most praiseworthy energy.

To-day at eleven o'clock I walked through the shifting and eager throng that fills Court square hourly to the door of the City Hall, where I passed several groups of military and police officers en duty. The yard had been made a bivouac for two nights by the detachment of militia that has been kept here on guard through the whole time of excitement and danger. I mounted the main stairway, which, together with the corridors, is peopled with negro sentries and walked along the crowded and the scene impresses one with a recollection of the time of battle and siege. The council room of the city fathers was niled with officials and many of the aldermen, who were discussing the one subject which is now paramount even to that of the horrors of the fire—the means of resuscitating the prostrated

Mayor Gaston was seated in his private room receiving visitors as rapidly as possible, and I soon engaged him in conversation and remained as long as the time at his disposal would permit. The Mayor's secretary was meanwhile busy

READING AND ANSWERING TELEGRAMS
which are constantly received from other cities,
and which contained ourse of rehef for the business men and the ruined families of burned Boston. In response to my question, "What are the measures which you propose to take after the consequences of the fire?" he said:—

"The first step has been to call a public mass meeting in Tremont Temple to-day; but owing to some mistake in the advertising it will not now be held until twelve o'clock to-morrow." "What will be done at this meeting?"

"We shall pass resolutions favoring a special session of the Legislature, asking them to grant us authority to give the city credit to individuals who are great losers, to enable them to re-erect the

burnt district which are not entirely ruined."
"I suppose the burned region will be built up somewhat differently than it was before the fire?"

WE SHALL ASK THE LEGISLATURE to provide for new street improvements, so as to greatly better the topography of the city,"
"The loss to the holders of insurance risks must be such as to break down many corporations, is it

"It will ruin many of our local companies and greatly cripple others in adjoining States. We shall also ask for legislation to render aid to these to meet their liabilities. If most of them can pay fifty per cent of their policies I think that the majority of the rich houses who did business in those finest streets of the city which were burned can pull through and survive the shock. But ruin for some is now inevitable, although the generosity of our sister cities is aiready beginning to astonish us. Chicago sends us promise of about \$200,000 already; and we have similar messages, proportionate in their value, of good cheer from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, Cincinnati and hundreds of other cities and towns. The humanity of this age among the classes higher in morality is strangely contrasted with the brutality among the lower ones, and this is a fact which was brought

out in sad prominence in the present instance. The ROWDIES, CUTTHROATS, THIEVES AND RASCALS of all the festering spots of crime in our vicinity have flocked around us like hyenas, who laugh over the dead corpses which they devour in the desert when the storm has swept by with death-dealing

ous persons who have visited Boston since the be-ginning of the fire ?"

"We can tell little about it except from reports, many of which, I think, are exaggerated. I do not believe there were 5,000 here, as was stated by some of the press, but there were probably several hundreds. They were a very ugly crowd, indeed, and but for the strong precautions that were taken last night by the soldiery and the police I do not think we should have escaped having a good many burgiaries and fresh acts of incendiarism."

"What do you think of the manner in which the police and the military have managed the fire?"

"What do you think of the manner in which the police and the military have managed the fre?"

"They could not have performed their duty better and with nobler pertinacity and courage. We have been promptly supplied with reinforcements from other cities, and they have fought the flames side by side with our own men in the worst of the confiagration, and have endured the terrible fatigue

MANLINESS WHICH CANNOT BE CRITICISED !! "Do you think there will be as many cases of absolute ruin among the business men as there will be of partial financial disablement?"
"No, I do not. In about a year I think the burnt

district will be nearly all rebuilt. The streets, if the Legislature compiles with our desire, will be laid out straighter and wider, and eventually Bos-ton will be much better off than before she was visited by this scourge of fire. It will, however, take more than a year, or ten years, for the city to recover the shock."
"Do you apprehend any fresh outbreak of the

"No, I do not, although the danger occasioned by the presence here of such a large number of thieves is something which may cause us more trouble yet. I have received numerous reports of attempts to fire the city at different points, some of which must, I think, be false, and others I credit. However, the provisions are so complets now, under both the

"I suppose, your Honor, that you yourself saw a great deal of the hardship of battling with the fire?"

"Well, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department wanted me to share with him the responsibility of the occasion, and I accompanied him in his movements and stood beside him in burning buildings whice he gave his orders. The anxiety which I have experienced is intense and I need rest. Thank God that it has been no worse."

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Among the many reasons given for the fearful confiagration of Saturday night the one you will most frequently hear of in Beston is the reputed demoralization of the Fire Department and the lack of judgment shown by Chief Engineer S. Damrell in withdrawing for several days past the horses from the engines and having them worked by hand. Numerous charges have been brought against the Chief, which are not confined to individuals, they having found utterance in a number of prominent papers this morning, which openly assert that if the Fire Department had been properly managed the fire would have been confined to individuals, they having found utterance in a number of prominent papers this morning, which openly assert that if the Fire Department had been properly managed the fire would have been confined to individuals, they having found utterance in a number of prominent papers this morning, which openly assert that if the Fire Department had been properly managed the fire would have been confined to individuals, they having found utterance in a number of prominent papers this morning which openly assert that if the Fire Department had been properly managed the fire would have been confined to individuals, which were acted upon, the Post Office and surrounding structures would have been engulphed. General Burt, the Postmaster, claims that had it not been for him a similar calamity would have ensued, and Mayor Gaston, last of all, says he was the man whose advice preserved so large a portion of the city. It is feit more or less by all parties that substitution

In order to gather some definite information relative to the state of the Fire Department I made my way this morning through a platoon of negro soldiers who guarded the approaches to the City Hall, and gained an entrance to the APARTMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Captain Damrell, by whom I was accorded the following interview:—

REPORTER—In what condition was the Fire Department on Saturday night?

CHIEF ENGINEER—The condition of the department was as good as ever it was, with the exception that the horses were not in good order, having got the distemper. Every horse in the department was as good as ever it was, with the exception that the horses were not in good order, having got the distemper. Every horse in the department was as good as ever it was, with the exception that the horses were not in good order, having got the distemper. Every horse in the department was as afficed on the night of the fire.

REPORTER—You did not use the horses, then?

CHIEF ENGINEER—NO, we were not using the horses. We organized a double force of men as soon as the disease appeared. The plan worked first rate, and we were not delayed in our work. The horses had been taken off one week before the fire, and no inconvenience was caused by this action, as the citizens volunteered all the assistance necessary to keep the machines running. REPORTER—Did you bave many fires last week?

CHIEF ENGINEER—Yes, quite a number; but the men were not exhausted. When the alarm was sounded two minutes did not elapse before three streams of water were playing on the burning buildings on Summer street. The engines were pulled to the scene of the confingration by hand.

REPORTER—Did you put on horses at any time during the night?

CHIEF ENGINEER—Yes, when

THE THIRD ALARM WAS SOUNDED

the engines which were furthest away were pulled by horses, which were furthest away were pulled by horses, which were furthest away were pulled by horses, which were procured in stables. The horses were only used on account of the extreme distance. Some of the engine had n

of the fire?

OHISP ENGINEER—On account of Mansard roofs, which a stream could not reach. What is the use of building fire-proof houses six stories high, and then putting a tinder box on the top? The fames created a fearful draught, but the wind before the fire had got to be lurid was only an ordinary wind. There have never been any great fires in the district in which the fire originated up to last Saturday night.

REPORTER—It is stated that hundreds of men standing around the burning buildings were will-

day night.

REPOSTEE—It is stated that hundreds of men standing around the burning buildings were will-ing to serve as volunteers, but were not called upon to do so?

standing around the burning buildings were willing to serve as volunteers, but were not called upon to do so?

OMEF ENGINEER—It is false. The services of all who were willing to render a helping hand were gladly accepted, and hundreds volunteered and did good work. Besides this we had plenty of assistance from all the neighboring villages immediately after the alarm was sounced, and during the night many engines came in from

THE VARIOUS NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.

REPORTER—How many engines and how many men have you in the department?

CHISF ENGINEER—We have twenty-two steam engines, seventeen hose carriages, carrying 1,000 feet of hose each, seven hook and ladder trundles and three extinguisher engines, carrying twelve extinguishers and 500 feet of linen hose each. The regularly organized force of the department is 584 men, who were all in service on Saturday night. I have always been of opinion that Boston was as liable to being burned up as Chicago on account of its Mansard roofs.

As the Chief Engineer was extremely busy, besides being nearly prosptrated with fatigue, he could not further converse with me. Before I left a gentleman came in with a message from Jordan, Marsh & Co. and a check for \$10,000 for the relief of the members of the Fire Department. This makes in all \$15,000 which has been sent by the leading firms in Boston for this particular work.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 12, 1872. Now that the excitement has in some measure died away, and the wild commotion caused by the fire in some measure subsided, many in-teresting stories are being told of hairbreadth escapes and daring ventures which transpired during the configuration. In deeds of individual heroism the inhabitants of Boston have shown themselves to be worthy of their ancient same, and the fortitude with which they bear up against their overwhelming losses is exciting the admiration of the thousands of strangers from all parts of the country who are crowding the streets, gratifying their curiosity,

crowding the streets, gratifying their curiosity, as much as the sentries and soldiers will allow, with a view of the still brightly burning ruins.

Without gas and with only the flicker of candle-light to facilitate locomotion, the city presented a lonely and desolate appearance last evening. The streets were dark and sadly gloomy, and the terrible force of the calamity was brought nearer to the hearts of the people than it was when the fire was flercest and hottest. Twelve hundred of the State militia, under the command of Brigadier General Burrell. under the command of Brigadier General Burrell, were on duty all over the city throughout the night. were on duty all over the city throughout the night.
They were the First battalion of cavalry, under
Major Curtis, comprising the National Lancers; the
Dragons, the Prescott Light Guards and the Roxbury Horse Guard; the Ninth regiment of infantry,
under Colonel Finan; First regiment of infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel Proctor; the First battalion of infantry, four companies, under Major Lewis Gaul; the Independent Cadets, under Lieutenant Colonel Paifrey, and the First battalion of light artillery, and Batteries A and P, under Major Follett. The battalion of the Institute of Technology volunteered its services, which were accepted. Every street in floston was guarded by bayonets and the burnt district was encircled by a double line of soldiers. The tramp, tramp of the sentinels as they paced their lonely beats, and the dangerous click of the gun locks as they challenged those who manifested a desire to encroach upon their domain, brought back the days of the war. Really, in fact, if not by public proclamation, Boston is literally under martial law. Here and there a squad of the horse patrol dashed through the streets, in and out of the burned district and the dark blue coats and brass buttons of the city police were omnipresent. Speaking of this, by the way, it is well enough to say that nearly every police officer in Boston was on duty last night. Orders from the central office direct that each officer's turn of duty shall be extended from seven to twelve hours. The division*into three squads remains the same, but each officer does duty during one-half of each twenty-four hours. The secret service force was augmented last night, so that darger from thieves seemed almost impossible. In addition to this precaution the Chief of Police, with wise forethought, commanded all keepers of barrooms to closs their doors, so that rum could not rule and ruin the night. There were, therefore, few exhibitions of rowdyism anywhere. The Common was desolste. Its walks and mails were patrolled by the boys in blue constantly, and pedestrians were few and far between. Bromield and Winter streets were roped off at the Washington street end, and thousands of people, denied lagress by the guard, stood packed against the ropes for hours, curious watchers of the progress of the fire. Because of the absence of gas, there were no performances at the several theatres, and business generally was suspended. Many funny incidents occurred by candie-light. Guests were furpished artillery, and Batteries A and P, under Major Fol-

necessity.

THE PARKER HOUSE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

From the roof of the Parker House the view of the scene was uninterrupted and many availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the awnil scene. At the time of our visit, near twelve o'clock, the sight was simply terrible. Sheets of flame and dense clouds of smoke overhung the whole southeastern prospect, and in the great whole it was impossible to distinguish clearly

fiame out of its windows, and in a short time cruisbling down and giving place to its neighbor, by that time fercely burning. The Pilot building seemed for a long time destined to escape, and it was hoped that here a stay would be made, but finally the fatal wood coping began to flicker, the fame ran swiftly along the caves, and the root, once fairly started, story by sisry the fire descended and the building was doomed.

Again, when the volumes of fame between Milk and Water streets were simply terrifo in magnitude and appearance, for a long time the Parker Block, in which was the Pranscript building, seemed destined to escape, but the blaze behind it was too terrible for anything but solid stone and iron to withstand, and out of the rear windows came the fames, to be apread through the edifice and completely gut it.

The scenes in the Parker House through the night were of the utmost confusion. When the Pranscript building went, and further up the Mariborough Hotel was reported on fire, it was thought by many that it was merely a question of hours before the Parker House should be consumed; and although scarcely an immate of the house was not up viewing the scene, every room was visited and the occupants admonished to have their baggage removed and be ready to vacate on a moment's notice. Trunks and boxes, containing their valuable wardrobes, lewels and music, removed to a house on Temple street for safety. The ladics of the troupe, although extent of the safety. The ladics of the troupe, although excepted their coolness to a far greater degree than many, and Madame herself was especially grieved at the fate that had visited Boston, and expressed her sympathy warmly. Mesers, Parker and Mills were everywhere, and by their coolness in the face of danger gave strength to many weak ones. Their resources in the culmary line were gladly given to the firemen, and the house was thrown open to all the noble workers who needed refreshment.

During the whole of Saturday night nearly all the men whose business interests

During the whole of Saturday night nearly all the men whose business interests had not called them to the city proper spent the weary, anxious hours in watching the progress of the destroyer, and in efforts to preserve their own and their neighbors' property from ruln which threatened from the sea of sparks that deluged the outer portion of the peninsula.

efforts to preserve their own and their neighbors' property from ruin which threatened from the sec of sparks that deluged the outer portion of the peninsula.

A MAGNIPICENT SCENE.

Gazing cityward from any of the eminences, as the Blind Asylum Hill, Independence square and Telegraph Hill, the sight was inexpressibly, magnificently terrible. The eyes were almost blinded by the seething, surging sea of flame, its hungry tongues leaping eagerly upward from their withering encounter with their prey, soaring to the zenith and thence away to the southeast, wrapped in densely rolling clouds of lurid smoke spangled with myriads of vivid sparks. The ears were deafened with the steady horrible roar of the flames and the almost incessant crash of falling walls. Showers of shining cinders fell thickly all about—even blazing brands as large as one's hand were waited over by the breeze and threatened destruction to the wooden buildings with which this portion of the city is crowded. For an hour or more, about midnight, a perfect rain of these incendiary fragments fell, and only the vigilance of the watchers prevented serious consequences from their lodging upon roofs, cornices and windows.

SHOWERS OF FIREBRANDS.

All South Boston east of H street, and particularly between is and L streets, was directly in the path of the sparks and brands. Flakes of granite from some of the magnificent buildings destroyed, fragments of slate and even whole sheets of roofing tin were borne across the harbor by the strong currents of heated air and smoke and fell thickly upon the housetops and pavements. There were many narrow escapes from damage by fire in the vicinity of City Point. One building near the gas house on K treet, which was occupied by several families as a dwelling house, was freed, but fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished. Two or three freebrands a foot or more in length fell upon the roof of a house on Broadway, three or four doors beyond K street, and one on Herser and concern waindows. In both cases and among

all bung a dense, murky pall of smoke, slowly floating to the southward in rolling, heaving billows, borne by the gentle breeze.

THE VIEW PRON TELEGRAPH HILL.

The progress of the great confingration was anxiously observed, not only from housetops, but from the elevated site of old Dorchestor Heights, now generally known as Telegraph Hill. The latter place was visited during Saturday night and Sunday by hundreds of persons, who there obtained a grand view of the great catastrophe. The scene of the fire when at its height was most vivid and distinct, and left an impression which the beholders will never forget. The march of the fire in certain directions was clearly traced, and the brilliant skeletons of once magnificent structures came out fully in the background, while the roaring of the flames, the whisted of the steamers and the crash of the engines were plainly heard and even penetrated every home.

home.

A BUSY SCENE.

After ten o'clock Saturday night, and when it had become evident to every one in South Boston that a second Chicago calamity was impending over the city proper, a busy scene commenced in Wards Seven and Twelve. The curious and the pecuniarity interested began to throng on foot the streets leading to the conflagration, while the Bouth Boston horse cars were filled to their extreme capacity. The streets (generally so free from vehicles at this hour) also began to ring with the clatter of carts and express wagons of every description, some of the drivers taking over teams belonging to firms in order to be ready to convey goods, if necessary, to a place of safety, while other expressmen had in view a prospect of reaping a rich harvest from panic prices.

of safety, while other expressmen had in view a prospect of reaping a rich harvest from panic prices.

The SCENS FROM THE SUBURBS.

From the suburban towns, the homes of many of the prominent business men who are beggared by the fire, the scene was, indeed, grand and terrible. Huge volumes of smoke rolled up from the burning buildings, while the horizon was as light as at midday. Occasionally the flames would throw themselves to a great height, and then the sight was truly magnificent. But there were few who could enjoy the scene, there were few who could enjoy the scene, there were too many anxious hearts, too many fortunes at stake, the support of too many families endangered. Those who were fortunate enough to secure transportation to the city were sursounded on their return by an anxious crowd of inquirers—none of whom could sleep, and only passed the night in gloomy forebodings. Hundreds walked to the city, and the thoroughfares and railroads were filled with pedestrians on Saturday night and all day Sunday, who were unable to reach the city by any other way. Many of these returned Sunday only to announce to their families the fact that they were utterly ruined, their property all gone, the accumulations of years of earnest toll and industry scattered to the four winds of heaven in one single night. Others there were who returned by their families with expressions of gladness. Those, however, who witnessed the grand and terrible scenes of Saturday night from the suburbs will never forget it; the danger was, if anything, magnified by the distance, and the fearful rumors which were momentarily received raised the excitement to its highest pitch.

As day dawned and the sun broke through the clouds of smoke borne from the city, more definite reports were brought in and a clearer estimate of the progress of the flames ascertained. The larger portion of the business men left immediately for the city and were not seen at their homes all day Sunday. Their families were in most cases in a state of suspense more ter

of the truth, even had the truth been utter ruin.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

An investigation of the condition of the Transcript building yesterday morning showed the printing machinery to be damaged fully fifty per cent, the heavy timbers of the upper stories failing through the protective arches upon the preases, the large safe fell upon the Hoe four cylinder; the double six cylinder is injured to the extent of about \$11,000. The steam engine is nearly ruined and seven or more of the full "turtles;" the type is destroyed and the folding machines nearly so.

Among the signs in the burned district are two which read, "Removed Because of Intense Heat," and another, "Up and Dressed i"

The work of removing the buildings on Wilson's lane, preparatory to the extension of Devonshire street, progresses without regard to the fire.

Twenty-seven carloads of spectators, drawn by two engines, arrived from Worcester at one o'clock yesterday siternoon.

Burjag the removal of goods from the store of

the removal of goods from the store

recovered. The loss of the firm from this source will be their heaviest.

The sympathy that is being so liberally extended is received with feelings of deep gratitude, and the Boston papers are unanimous in their thanks to the cities of the Republic for the manner in which they have acted in the hour of need.

There is no feeling of despondency in Boston, but a disposition is everywhere manifested by our business men to meet their reverses manfully and conquer them.

At a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Association to-day John Cummings President, a committee was appointed to receive from the city government the Fort Hill property, now vacant of buildings, on which to erect warehouses and resume business.

was appointed to receive from the city government the Fort Hill property, now vacant of buildings, on which to erect warehouses and resume business.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Aid Committee to-day William Gray, the chairman, read with great emotion a despatch from Worth Dexter, chairman of the Relief Association of Chicago, stating that that body had appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of Boston, and tendering its deepest sympathy in remembrance of favors tendered to Chicago in her calamity. (Prolonged applause.)

Robert Laird Collyer, of Chicago, telegraphed that the Relief Committee of that city wore on their way to Boston.

Governor Perham, of Maine, was present and tendered the sympathy of that State with offers of aid from its citizens. Numerous other cheering reports were made.

Naylor & Co., of Liverpool, sent in a check for \$5,000 through their Boston homse.

Jerdan, Marsh & Co donated \$10,000 through Chief Damrell for the benefit of the firemen.

It is understood that Postmaster Burt is endeavoring to make some arrangements with the trustees of the Oid South church to allow it to be temporarily used as a Post Office until the new office on Devonshire street is completed.

Many large dry goods houses burned out have aircady opened in new quarters. Among them Ordway, Blodgett & Co., who will pay their liabilities in full and recommence immediately.

The work of opening passages through the arreets of the burnt district was renewed with vigor today, at least one thousand laborers being engaged.

Nearly all the fire engines have been withdrawn, except those employed in cooling the ruins beneath which sales are buried, which are being dug out all over the region swept by the fiames. The safes of the Bope Insurance Company and the heirs of the Simmons estate have been opened and the contents found in good condition.

Exploring parties are at work in various localities clearing away the ruins and searching for the body of their assistant foreman, who disappeared sunday morning, and a gang of men are also

North American, Philadelphia Royal, London Franklin, Philadelphia Home, New York Continental, New York Pennsylvania, Philadelphia State of Pennsylvania.

Comptroller of the Currency.

All is quiet to-night. A strong military patrol guards all the approaches to the burned district. The city is still in darkness, gas not having been let on. The weather is thick, and rain is falling. The only bunk that failed to settle at the Clearing House to-day was the Freeman's. The bonds, gold and money of this bank were found in the safe all right, but the notes were destroyed. This caused a temporary suspension, but the bank resumed business at noon to-day.

A considerable quantity of rain fell last night and to-day. The night passed quietly. The theatres were all closed. The strong military patrols were continued to-day. Fears are entertained that six persons lost their lives by the falling walls of Weeks & Potter's drug store on Sunday morning, four of them being firemen.

A Potter's drug store on Sunday morning, four of them being firemen.

Assistant fireman William Ferry and D. Cochrane, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, are believed to be two of the number, as they hava been missing since. Search will be made for the bodies to-day. The fact that incendiaries are about is manifest by an attempt made last night to fire the stable of North & Foster, on Dudley street. Boston Highlands. The slabs were torn off the rear of the stable and hay stuffed between them and the celling and set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much headway and was extinguished. Another incendiary fire in the rear of dwelling house No. 27 Conant street was also put out with little damage. Early this morning William Tully was arrested by a marine, on suspicion of being one of a party attempting to fire a building near the Dadly Globs office.

Last evening several men and boys were discovered piling wood against a wooden dwelling house in Prince street, and had kindled a fire covered piling wood against a wooden dwelling house in Prince street, and had kindled a fire when the police arrived and arrested several of the rumans—viz., William Lurton, James Brown, Thomas O'Connor, Henry McLaughlin, James Gillian and Henry Houghton. Two-thirds of the number of the ringleaders escaped, but they are well known to the police.

At noon to-day all the barrooms were closed by order of the Mayor. The military guard forming a cordon around the burned district has been increased, and no person allowed to pass without a permit, as follows:—

Region Nov. 12 1872

Pass bearer within the lines.

By command of Brigadier General J. S. Burrill.

H. MOORE, Acting Adjutant General. Military rule is a precautionary measure by re-quest of the Mayor.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Governor Washburn Calls the Council Together-A Special Session of the Legislature to be Called on Tuesday Next to Provide Means of Relief. Boston, Nov. 12, 1872. Governor Washburn called a special session of

the Executive Council this afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of considering what could best be done by the Commonwealth in regard to the calamity which has afflicted this capital city. Seven members, comprising all but three of the Council, were in attendance, and the interest manifested seemed to direct itself solely to the matter of relieving the present distress by such methods as legislative authority could furnish. Ex-Governor Claffin eccupied a seat in the

Council Chamber within the railing, beyond which Council Chamber within the railing, beyond which none but distinguished guests dare to venture, and outside there were present delegations from the several Committees of the Shoe and Leather Association, Board of Trade, Citizens' Committee of Thirty, Convention of Insurance Companies and other relief associations which have been organized since the breaking out of the fire. After the opening of the Council somebody from the southwestern section of the State suggested that Boston was abundantly able to take care of itself, whereupon there were addresses significant to the contrary from William Gray, Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee; W. B. Spooner and others. After a discussion it was decided to call a meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday next.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Statement of Losses by the Principal Associations—The Insurance Adjusters in

A careful investigation of the present condition of the Boston insurance offices shows that nearly every local company has found its losses to be too much for them; but New York, Hartlord and other foreign offices are generally expected to stand the shock and pay all losses in full. The number of shock and pay all losses in full. The number of companies now doing business in this city is ninety-five, which includes twenty companies ad-mitted since the publication of the report of the Insurance Commissioner. The total amount of

The companies having a small amount at risk and last admitted will pay the amount of their policies in full. The Boston companies generally will pay from twenty to one hundred per cent, or an average of fifty per cent of the amount of their risks.

The American, the India Mutual, the Mercantile,
Marine and the Massachusetts Mutual, of this city,
fortunately did not have many risks in the burned district, and report themselves able to pay "100 cents on the dollar." The Firemen's and the Mutual Benefit Fire will make the assessments allowed by law, and trust by that means pay their losses. The Washington had risks amounting to \$1,000,000 and hope to pay ninety per

business. The First National Insurance Company lost \$50,000, which will be raised by assessment on the stockholders.

The Bay State have \$200,000, and have suspended for the present. The Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual lose over \$200,000, but will continue business as usual. None of the other Western companies lose very heavily. The Citizens' office, with a capital of \$800,000, lose \$40,000, and have voted to assess five per cent on the capital stock to cover their loss. The Providence Insurance Company lose a large amount, but it is understood that it will not fall to pay its losses in full, and will continue business as usual. Despatches from the several insurance offices in California who have risks say that they are perfectly solvent, and will pay in full. The eld Boylston Insurance Company, of this city, have started again, under the title of Boylston Insurance Association, with a capital of \$200,000, and are taking risks. The old Washington has also started with \$300,000 subscribed, and has commenced business.

MEETING OF INSURANCE ADJUSTERS.

A preliminary meeting of the insurance adjusters connected with the leading companies outside of the city was held at the Revere House this evening. There were thirty-six companies represented, including nearly all of the prominent American and English corporations. The meeting was organized by the choice of E. J. Basset, of the Xethad but the accurate all reporters being excepted by the accurate and tental and tental company, as secretary.

The meeting was private—all reporters being excepted by the accurate and tental accurate and tental accurate and tental accurate and tental accurate all reporters being excepted by the accurate accurate and tental accurate all reporters being excepted by the accurate accurate and tental accurate accu

of the North British American Company, as sec-retary.

The meeting was private—all reporters being ex-cluded—but the representatives present submitted various projects, which resulted in nothing being decided.

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE LOSSES

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12, 1872. The general agent of the Home Insurance Company of this city telegraphs here to-night that the total loss to the company by the Boston fire is \$47,500. The company has \$5,000 reinsured, which makes the actual loss \$42,500. The losses will be paid promptly.

The Secretary of the Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1872.

The Secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company reports its Boston loss will be much less than was estimated. Some of its risks supposed to be burned were not. It will pay its loss and have a surplus of over \$350,000 besides its capital.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 12, 1772.

The Secretary of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company states that his company will lose about, \$5.0,000 by the Boston fire, and the loss will not relate the capital. He pronounces the statement in the imprining papers of a loss of \$150,000 incorrect.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE BOSTON FIRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1872.

Treasury Department:-Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1872.

To General B. F. BUTLER and THOMAS RUSSELL, Collector, Boston, Mass.:

The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and aid will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the government, and should the circumstances appear to demand action by Congress such action will be recommended by him.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA SYMPATHIZING WITH THE

PHILADELPHIA, NOV 12, 1872 In pursuance of a call of the Mayor a meeting of citizens was held to-day, to take appropriate action in reference to the great calamity, which has befallen Boston. It was resolved that which has befallen Boston. It was resolved that the Mayor of the city be requested to communicate to the people of Boston, through the Mayor of that city, our deep sense of the severity of their great misfortune and assure them of our profound sympathy and earnest desire to extend them our aid; that a committee of thirty citizens be appointed by the Mayor, to whom the proper steps to be taken shall be referred, which committee is authorized to adopt such measures as may be found to be necessary to collect such funds as may be required for the aid of the suffering families of our sister city.

BALTIMORE EXPRESSES HER SYMPATHY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1872.
At a meeting of citizens to-day, called by the flayor to take action in aid of the sufferers by the Boston fire, a committee was appointed to ascertain in what manner such aid can be most effi-ciently rendered, and to collect, if need be, such material assistance as may be necessary. Resolu-tions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the people of Boston.

RUBINSTEIN IN CHAMBER MUSIC.

The experiment of Mr. Grau in introducing his two great artists in chamber music has not proved a successful one. The very fundamental principle of this branch of art is a nicety of balance in the ensemble as delicately poised as the scales of an of the instruments over another destroys the en-tire character of an instrumental trio, quartet, quintet, &c. Rubinstein is essentially a solo per-former, and has all the waywardness and uncon-trollable spirit of an exceptional planist. But place, him among other artists, under circumstances in which he is obliged to accommodate his tone, expression and concention to lesser interpretars. in which he is obliged to accommodate his tone, expression and conception to lesser interpreters, and the result is as if Dexter or Goldsmith Maid were harnessed with steady, plodding. Park steppers. First Rubinstein would kick in the traces, and again Wieniawski would get the bit between his teeth. There were three concerted pleces in the programee, a trio in 0 minor, by Mondelssohn, a quartet in 0 minor, No. 4, Beethoven, and Hummel's septet in D minor. The assistants of the two artists were well known favorites, and during the Thomas and Mason seasons they proved themselves excellent interpreters of chamber music; but on this occasion they were simply accompanists. They were Mr. George Matzka, violin; Mr. Goffrie, viola; Mr. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Retzel, flue; Mr. Ohleman, oboe; Mr. Lotze, norn; and Mr. Rueder, contrabass. They did their share of the work commendably, but they were so overshadowed by the two soiolsts—for soloists they must always be, under every circumstance—that the performance could hardly be called chamber music. Mile. Liebhart sung some of her characteristic songs. The second concert takes place this evening.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elmer Ruan Coates, the Quaker poet and dramatist, of Philadelphia, is making arrange-ments for the production of his comedy of "Blun-Amateur performances seem to be

quite common this Winter. One is to be given at Robinson's Hall, in Sixteenth street, on Thursday evening, by the Knights of Pythias, and one at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Monday evening, November 25, for the benefit of the Homœopathic Asylum. Farces are, of course, the only performances to be attempted.

Madame Pauline Lucca is still obliged to keep herself to her room, suffering from a sore throat, which has assumed a painful character. Acting on the advice of her physician, she will not sing this evening, and accordingly the management is obliged to call again upon Miss Kellogg to come to obliged to call again upon miss kellogg to come to the rescue. But here a serious mistake is made. Instead of allowing the opera "Faust" to remain on the bills and giving the public an opportunity of judging between the Marguerite of Madame Lucca and the impersonation of the same character by the American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, the mangement substitutes another opera and forces upon the latter artiste the rôle of Violetta in "Las Traviata." We are promised "Le Nozze di Figaro" for Friday night and "Faust" for Saturday matinée, and it is to be hoped that Madame Luces will have sufficiently recovered from her illness to undertake her rôles in both operas.

YACHTING.

The Cape May Challenge Cup.

The Cape May Challenge Cap.

Mr. Ruius Hatch, of the schooner yacht Magic,
B.Y.C., recently challenged Mr. A. B. Stockwell,
of the schooner yacht Dreadnaught, N.Y.Y.C., to
sail a race for the Cape May Challenge Cup presented to the Club by the Commodore, which was
won by the Dreadnaught early last month, beating
the schooner yacht Falmer, of the N.Y.Y.C. Mr.
Hatch has received the following letter of acceptance:—

ance:—

New York, Nov. 5, 1872.

To Captain Royes Haren, Racht Magie:—

DEAR Sin—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your challenge of the Jist ult. for the Commodore's Cup, to be sailed next season from Sandy Hook Lightship to Cape May Lightship and return.

I accept the same with pleasure and will name a day early next season. Respectfully.

ALDEN B. STOCKWELL.

THE CORNELL-ADELPHIA COLLISION.

The Commissioners of Steamers yesterday held an investigation at their rooms, 23 Pine street, into the came of the collision between the steat Adelphia and Cornell. One witness was examiled the came of the disaster. The committee will magain to-morrow, when the investigation will continued, perhaps concluded.